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(54) **USE OF CONJUGATED LINOLEIC ACID TO ENHANCE NATURAL KILLER LYMPHOCYTE
FUNCTION**

VERWENDUNG VON KONJUGIERTES LINOLENSÄURE ZUR STEIGERUNG DER AKTIVITÄT
VON NATURAL KILLER-LYMPHOZYTEN

UTILISATION DE L'ACIDE LINOLEIQUE CONJUGUE POUR AMELIORER LA FONCTION DES
LYMPHOCYTES TUEURS NATURELS

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(73) Proprietor: **WISCONSIN ALUMNI RESEARCH
FOUNDATION**
Madison Wisconsin 53707-7365 (US)

(72) Inventors:
• **COOK, Mark, E.**
Madison, WI 53705 (US)
• **KIM, Sohee**
Suh-gu Pusan (KR)
• **PARIZA, Michael, W.**
Madison, WI 53719 (US)
• **DeVONEY, Danielle**
Atlanta, Ga 30307 (US)

(74) Representative:
Ellis-Jones, Patrick George Armine et al
J.A. KEMP & CO.
14 South Square
Gray's Inn
London WC1R 5JJ (GB)

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Description

[0001] The present application generally relates to the use of CLA in the manufacture of medicaments for use in treating animals, including humans to enhance the activity of natural killer lymphocytes.

5 [0002] It is known that the natural killer lymphocytes in animals, including humans, are capable of disabling or destroying cells which have acquired foreign characteristics, such as tumour cells or virus-infected cells. Enhancing the activity of killer lymphocytes also could be effective in enhancing the immune defenses of an animal against mutated cells of the animal or pathogen infected cells.

10 [0003] Obviously, it would be advantageous to have a method for enhancing the activity of natural killer lymphocytes in animals.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

15 [0004] It is the object of the present invention to provide means for use in enhancing the activity of natural killer lymphocytes against tumour cells in animals.

[0005] It is another object of the present invention to provide means for use in increasing the basal level of natural killer activity against tumour cells in an animal.

[0006] According to one aspect of the present invention there is provided use of CLA in the manufacture of a medicament for use in maintaining or enhancing the activity of killer lymphocytes against tumour cells in an animal.

20 [0007] According to another aspect of the present invention there is provided use of CLA in the manufacture of a medicament for use in increasing the basal activity of killer lymphocytes against tumour cells in an animal.

[0008] According to another aspect of the present invention there is provided use of CLA in the manufacture of a medicament for use in preventing cancerous growth by enhancing killer lymphocyte activity responsible for destroying tumour cells.

25 [0009] According to a further aspect of the present invention there is provided use of CLA in the manufacture of a medicament for use in maintaining or enhancing anti-tumor cell activity of killer lymphocytes in an animal.

[0010] We have discovered a method of enhancing the activity of killer lymphocytes in an animal, including a human, which comprises administering to the animal a safe and effective amount of a conjugated linoleic acid, such as 9,11-octadecadienoic acid and 10,12-octadecadienoic acid, or active derivatives thereof, such as non-toxic salts, active esters, such as triglycerides, and mixtures thereof.

30 [0011] The conjugated linoleic acids, their non-toxic salts, active esters, active isomers, active metabolites, and mixtures thereof are referred to herein as "CLA".

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWINGS

35 [0012] Fig. 1 reports the average number of splenic lymphocytes harvested from the spleens of animals fed either CLA or LA and which additionally were either unstimulated or stimulated with poly-IC to enhance NK activity.

[0013] Fig. 2 reports the average number of NK cells per spleen harvested from animals fed either CLA or LA and which additionally were either unstimulated or stimulated with poly-IC to enhance NK activity.

40 [0014] Fig. 3 reports the percent of NK cells in splenic lymphocytes harvested from animals fed either CLA or LA and which additionally were either unstimulated or stimulated with poly-IC to enhance NK activity.

[0015] Fig. 4 reports the NK activity of splenic lymphocytes harvested from animals fed either CLA or LA and which additionally were either unstimulated or stimulated with poly-IC to enhance NK activity.

45 [0016] Fig. 5 reports the difference in fold-increase in NK activity after stimulation with poly-IC between animals fed CLA or LA.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

50 [0017] In the preferred embodiment of the present invention for enhancing the activity of killer lymphocytes in an animal, a safe and effective amount of CLA is administered to the animal.

[0018] Since CLA is a natural food ingredient and it is relatively non-toxic, the amount of CLA which can be administered is not critical as long as it is enough to be effective.

[0019] The present invention may take several embodiments. In one embodiment, the CLA is administered to an animal in a pharmaceutical or veterinary composition containing a safe and effective dose of the CLA. In another embodiment, the animal is fed a food that has been enriched with CLA.

55 [0020] The animal feeds and pharmaceutical preparations for use in the present invention are those containing CLA in combination with a conventional animal feed (e.g. poultry feed), human food supplement, or approved pharmaceutical diluent.

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[0021] Active forms of CLA include the free conjugated linoleic acids, the active isomers of those acids, non-toxic salts thereof, active esters of those acids, such as the triglycerides, methyl and ethyl esters, and other active chemical derivatives thereof, and mixtures thereof.

[0022] The free conjugated linoleic acids (CLA) have been previously isolated from fried meats and described as anti-carcinogens by Y. L. Ha, N. K. Grimm and M. W. Pariza, in *Carcinogenesis* Vol. 8, No. 12, pp. 1881-1887 (1987). Since then, they have been found in some processed cheese products (Y. L. Ha, N. K. Grimm and M. W. Pariza, in *J. Agric. Food Chem.*, Vol. 37, No. 1, pp. 75-81 (1987)).

[0023] The free acid forms of the CLA may be prepared by isomerizing linoleic acid. The non-toxic salts of the free CLA acids may be made by reacting the free acids with a non-toxic base. Natural CLA may also be prepared from linoleic acid by the action of W¹²-cis, W¹¹-transisomerase from a harmless microorganism such as the Rumen bacterium *Butyrivibrio fibrisolvens*. Harmless microorganisms in the intestinal tracts of rats and other monogastric animals may also convert linoleic acid to CLA (S.F. Chin, W. Liu, K. Albright and M.W. Pariza, 1992, FASEB J.6:Abstract #2665).

[0024] The CLA obtained by the practice of the described methods of preparation contains one or more of the 9,11-octadecadienoic acids and/or 10,12-octadecadienoic acids and active isomers thereof. It may be free or bound chemically through ester linkages. The CLA is heat stable and can be used as is, or dried and powdered. The free acids are readily converted into a non-toxic salt, such as the sodium, potassium or calcium salts, by reacting chemically equivalent amounts of the free acid with an alkali hydroxide at a PH of about 8 to 9.

[0025] Theoretically, 8 possible geometric isomers of 9,11- and 10,12-octadecadienoic acid (c9,c11; c9,t11; t9,c11; t9,t11; c10,c12; c10,t12; t10,c12 and t10,t12) would form from the isomerization of c9,c12-octadecadienoic acid. As a result of the isomerization, only four isomers (c9,c11; c9,t11; t10,c12; and c10,c12) would be expected. However, of the four isomers, c9,t11- and t10,c12- isomers are predominantly produced during the autoxidation or alkali-isomerization of c9,c12-linoleic acid due to the co-planar characteristics of 5 carbon atoms around a conjugated double-bond and spatial conflict of the resonance radical. The remaining two c,c-isomers are minor contributors.

[0026] The relatively higher distribution of the t,t-isomers of 9,11- or 10,12-octadecadienoic acid apparently results from the further stabilization of c9,t11- or t10,c12-geometric isomers, which is thermodynamically preferred, during an extended processing time or long aging period. Additionally the t,t-isomer of 9,11- or 10,12-octadecadienoic acid that was predominantly formed during the isomerization of linoleic acid geometrical isomers (t9,t12-, c9/t12- and t9,c12-octadecadienoic acid) may influence the final ratio of the isomers or the final CLA content in the samples.

[0027] Linoleic acid geometrical isomers also influence the distribution of minor contributors (c,c-isomers of 9,11- and 10,12-, t9,c11- and c11,t12-octadecadienoic acids). The 11,13-isomer might be produced as a minor product from c9,c12-octadecadienoic acid or from its isomeric forms during processing.

[0028] The CLA, in addition to being added to an animal's food, can be administered in the form of pharmaceutical or veterinary compositions, such as tablets, capsules, solutions or emulsions to the animal or the humans. The exact amount to be administered, of course, depends upon the form of CLA employed and the route of administration, and the nature of the animal's or human's condition. Generally, the amount of CLA employed as a pharmaceutical will range from about 100 mgm to about 20,000 mg of CLA (calculated as the free acids) per day. However, the upper limit of the amount to be employed is not critical because CLA is relatively non-toxic. The amounts of CLA (calculated as the free acids) to be added to food as an additive can range from .01% to 2.0% or more by weight of the food.

[0029] The practice of the present invention is further illustrated by the following experiments which were conducted.

[0030] The object of the first experiment was to determine if CLA prevented cancerous growth by enhancing immune cell activity (natural killer cells) responsible for destroying tumor cells.

[0031] In the first experiment, twenty-four mice were fed zero or 0.5% CLA for 4 weeks. Prior to sacrificing the mice, half of the mice on each dietary treatment were injected with 1 mg/kg body weight of endotoxin or phosphate-buffered saline (PBS). Spleens were harvested from these mice, and lymphocytes were isolated. These lymphocytes were co-cultured with a tumor cell line to assess cytotoxic activity of the natural killer cells in spleen. In mice fed CLA, which had been injected with PBS or endotoxin, there were significant enhancements of natural killer lymphocyte activity. In addition, lymphocytes isolated from normal mice and cultured with CLA also displayed enhanced killer activity against the tumor cell line.

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Table 1

Natural killer cell cytotoxicity				
mice Target Effector 3 days cul.	fed 4 weeks 5 x 10 ⁴ Target x 60,20			
Target X 60				
	Control (PBS)	Control (LPS)	CLA (PBS)	CLA (LPS)
	19	32.1	24	37.9
	27.2	55.2	50.8	67.3
	30	45.7	48.1	58.3
	31.5	51.3	37.3	66.4
	19.3	54.5	32.9	52.9
	20.6	44	30.6	50.9
mean	24.6	47.13333	37.28333	55.61667
SD	5.147491	7.901195	9.487082	10.02903
SE	2.101455	3.22565	3.873085	4.094333
Target X 20				
	Control (PBS)	Control (LPS)	CLA (PBS)	CLA (LPS)
	10.3	22	25	23.6
	11.4	25	15.2	25.6
	18.4	21.1	16.8	18.4
	16.5	17.1	16	16.3
	11.1	22.6	17.7	27.3
	17.8	25.5	26.5	26.1
mean	14.25	22.21667	19.53333	22.88333
SD	3.379719	2.773335	4.481691	4.106668
SE	1.379764	1.132209	1.829643	1.67654
Spleen Weight / Body weight				
	Control (PBS)	Control (LPS)	CLA (PBS)	CLA (LPS)
	0.003	0.0054	0.0035	0.0045
	0.0017	0.0049	0.0038	0.0061
	0.0025	0.0071	0.0039	0.0064
	0.0025	0.0038	0.0044	0.0058
	0.0028	0.0045	0.0036	0.0065
	0.0024	0.0048	0.0029	0.0057
	0.0034	0.0042	0.0029	0.0041
	0.0025	0.0073	0.003	0.0052
Mean	0.0026	0.00525	0.0035	0.005538
SD	0.000164	0.000428	0.000179	0.000289
SE	0.000464	0.001211	0.000505	0.000817

[0032] The second experiment confirmed the observation of the first experiment that NK cell activity increased in animals fed a diet that comprises CLA. At the same time, the second experiment also demonstrated (1) that basal per-cell NK activity is higher in a CLA-fed animal than in an LA-fed animal, (2) that the spleen is larger and the number of spleen cells is higher in a CLA-fed animal than in an LA-fed animal, and (3) that the proportion of NK cells among

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splenic lymphocytes is maintained after consuming CLA.

[0033] Three week old weanling C57BL/6 male mice were housed, four to a cage, under standard conditions. The mice were fed a powdered diet supplemented with either 0.5% linoleic acid (LA) or 0.5% conjugated linoleic acid (CLA) for twenty-eight days. Thirty-six hours before animal sacrifice, one-half of the animals receiving each dietary treatment were injected peritoneally with one hundred microliters of dilute polyinosinic-polycytidylic acid (poly-IC), an agent known to stimulate natural killer (NK) cell activity *in vivo*. Splenic lymphocytes were isolated from spleen homogenates by gradient centrifugation. The splenic lymphocytes were counted and three serial dilutions were prepared. Spleen samples were not pooled.

[0034] The average number of lymphocyte cells harvested per spleen (Fig. 1) was significantly higher in CLA-fed mice than in LA-fed mice. The number of lymphocyte cells per spleen appeared to be largely independent of whether the mice were stimulated to increase NK activity.

[0035] The average number of NK cells per spleen (Fig. 2) was also significantly higher in CLA-fed mice than in LA-fed mice. Again, the number of NK cells isolated per spleen appeared to be largely independent of whether the mice were stimulated to increase NK activity.

[0036] The percent of NK cells among splenic lymphocytes (Fig. 3) was fairly constant and appeared to be unaffected either by stimulation with poly-IC or by the presence of CLA or LA in the diet.

[0037] NK activity in the isolated spleen cells was assessed in a standard NK assay run in triplicate for each animal using the YAC-1 lymphoma cell line as a target. YAC-1 cells (commercially available from the American Type Culture Collection, Rockville, MD (Accession Number TIB-160)) were co-cultured for four hours in 96-well plates with splenic lymphocytes at 3 effector-to-target (E:T) cell ratios in the range of 5 to 35. To quantify the cells that remained alive at the end of the four hour assay, the tetrazolium dye MTT was added and after four more hours of incubation a formamide-based stopping solution was added. The plates were incubated overnight for color development. Absorbance at 562 nanometers was measured for each well. Associated blanks and controls were run on each plate.

[0038] From the absorbance data, a regression curve was created to relate NK activity to E:T ratio. The average expected NK activity at the E:T ratio of 11.0 was determined for each diet/injection group and standard deviations and standard errors were calculated.

[0039] Fig. 4 presents NK activity data normalized to reflect the same number of cells in each well. The left side of Fig. 4 depicts results for animals that were not stimulated with poly-IC, while the right side reports results for poly-IC stimulated animals. Unstimulated animals (Fig. 4, left) fed a diet supplemented with 0.5% CLA exhibit increased NK activity in splenic lymphocytes relative to animals fed a comparable amount of LA.

[0040] Poly-IC-stimulated mice (Fig. 4, right) fed with LA appear to have a higher level of NK activity than splenic lymphocytes from CLA-fed mice. However, when the basal level of NK activity (in the PBS injected mice) is compared against the stimulated activity in poly-IC stimulated mice, for each diet, LA fed mice have a 1.87 fold increase in NK activity whereas CLA fed mice have a 1.30 fold increase (Fig. 5).

[0041] Without further analysis, these data could mislead one to believe that LA has a greater effect than CLA. However, a more proper analysis is that mice fed with CLA have a higher basal level of NK activity than mice fed with LA and achieve a high level of NK activity in stimulated mice with a lower overall increase in activity. It is the higher basal level of NK activity in CLA-fed mice that is of particular interest because it maintains the surveillance function of NK cells without overstimulating the immune system.

[0042] This increased basal level activity comes about not only by virtue of increased activity per cell, but also from the observation made here that CLA ingestion increases both the size of the spleen and the number of cells it contains. Thus, an animal fed with CLA is better equipped to deal with immune challenges than an animal that has not been fed CLA and which has a lower basal level of natural killer cell activity.

[0043] A third important component of this aspect of the invention is that a proportionally constant level of NK cell found in animals fed CLA or not fed CLA. It would not have been predictable that the NK cells would be maintained, as it is known that various treatments can affect subpopulations of immune system cells. It would be, for example, unacceptable for the cells to have an acceptably high activity, but for the cells to be present in such low number as to be immunologically irrelevant. This can have important therapeutic ramifications in that it is clear that, after consuming CLA, animals maintain a number of cells in the NK subpopulation that is sufficiently high to permit immune surveillance without placing the immune system of the animal into an overstimulated (hyperactive) state. Since control-fed mice undergo a much greater proliferative response than CLA-fed mice upon immune challenge (endo or poly IC), the relative requirement for hyperimmunity is likely to have adverse effects on other physiological function in non-CLA-fed mice. CLA-fed animals naturally have higher numbers of NK cells, hence those animals do not have to go through a hyperactive immune process to reach cell numbers sufficient for immune defense. Moreover, it is shown herein that the NK cells themselves have high NK activity on a per-cell basis.

[0044] In summary, then, the applicants have herein shown that a method for enhancing a basal level of natural killer cell activity in an animal, includes the step of administering a safe amount of CLA to the animal, the amount being effective to increase the basal level of NK activity over the level observed in animals not fed CLA.

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[0045] It will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art that a number of modifications or changes may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention.

5 Claims

1. Use of CLA in the manufacture of a medicament for use in maintaining or enhancing the activity of killer lymphocytes against tumour cells in an animal.
- 10 2. Use of CLA in the manufacture of a medicament for use in increasing the basal activity of killer lymphocytes against tumour cells in an animal.
3. Use of CLA in the manufacture of a medicament for use in preventing cancerous growth by enhancing killer lymphocyte activity responsible for destroying tumour cells.
- 15 4. Use of CLA in the manufacture of a medicament for use in maintaining or enhancing anti-tumor cell activity of killer lymphocytes in an animal.
5. Use according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the medicament is to be administered orally or parenterally.
- 20 6. Use according to claim 5 wherein the medicament is to be administered orally to the animal in a food.
7. Use according to any one of the preceding claims wherein the CLA is a non-toxic salt of CLA, an active ester of CLA or a mixture thereof.
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Patentansprüche

- 30 1. Verwendung von CLA bei der Herstellung eines Arzneimittels zur Verwendung bei der Aufrechterhaltung oder Verstärkung der Aktivität von Killer-Lymphozyten gegen Tumorzellen in einem Tier.
2. Verwendung von CLA bei der Herstellung eines Arzneimittels zur Verwendung bei der Erhöhung der basalen Aktivität von Killer-Lymphozyten gegen Tumorzellen in einem Tier.
- 35 3. Verwendung von CLA bei der Herstellung eines Arzneimittels zur Verwendung bei der Verhinderung von Krebswachstum durch Verstärkung der Aktivität von Killer-Lymphozyten, die für die Zerstörung von Tumorzellen verantwortlich sind.
- 40 4. Verwendung von CLA bei der Herstellung eines Arzneimittels zur Verwendung bei der Aufrechterhaltung oder Verstärkung der anti-Tumorzellenaktivität von Killer-Lymphozyten in einem Tier.
5. Verwendung nach einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, wobei das Arzneimittel oral oder parenteral zu verabreichen ist.
- 45 6. Verwendung nach Anspruch 5, wobei das Arzneimittel oral dem Tier in einem Nahrungsmittel zu verabreichen ist.
7. Verwendung nach einem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, wobei es sich bei der CLA um ein nicht-toxisches Salz von CLA, um einen aktiven Ester von CLA oder um ein Gemisch davon handelt.
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Revendications

- 55 1. Emploi d'ALC dans la fabrication d'un médicament destiné à servir à maintenir ou renforcer l'activité de lymphocytes tueurs vis-à-vis de cellules tumorales chez un animal.
2. Emploi d'ALC dans la fabrication d'un médicament destiné à servir à augmenter l'activité basale de lymphocytes tueurs vis-à-vis de cellules tumorales chez un animal.

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3. Emploi d'ALC dans la fabrication d'un médicament destiné à servir à empêcher la prolifération cancéreuse par renforcement de l'activité de lymphocytes tueurs qui est responsable de la destruction de cellules tumorales.
- 5 4. Emploi d'ALC dans la fabrication d'un médicament destiné à servir à maintenir ou renforcer l'activité de lymphocytes tueurs dirigée contre des cellules tumorales chez un animal.
5. Emploi conforme à l'une des revendications précédentes, dans lequel le médicament est destiné à être administré par voie orale ou parentérale.
- 10 6. Emploi conforme à la revendication 5, dans lequel le médicament est destiné à être administré à un animal par voie orale, au sein d'un aliment.
- 15 7. Emploi conforme à l'une des revendications précédentes, dans lequel l'ALC est un sel non-toxique d'ALC, un ester actif d'ALC ou un mélange de tels composés.

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Total Splenic Lymphocytes

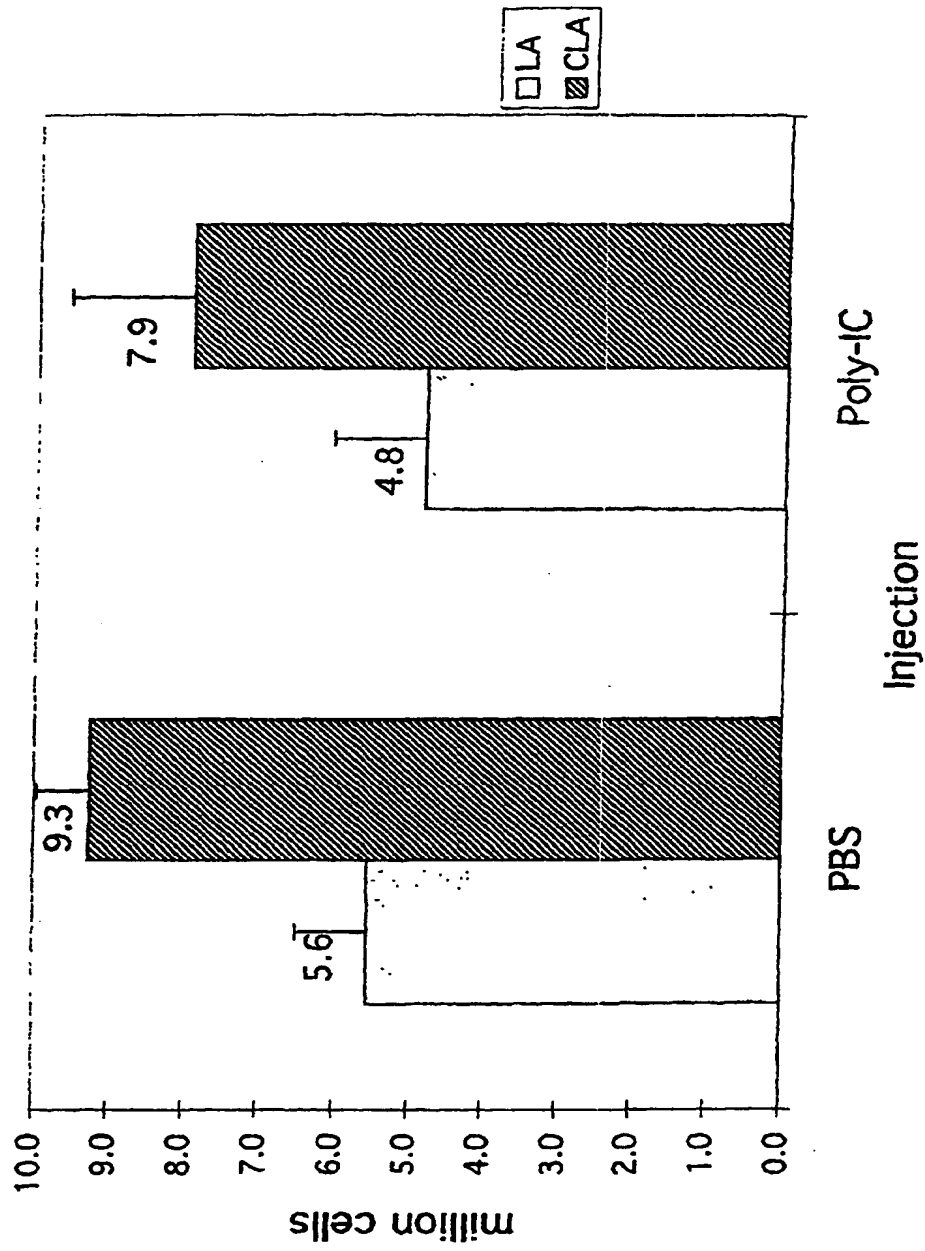


FIG 1

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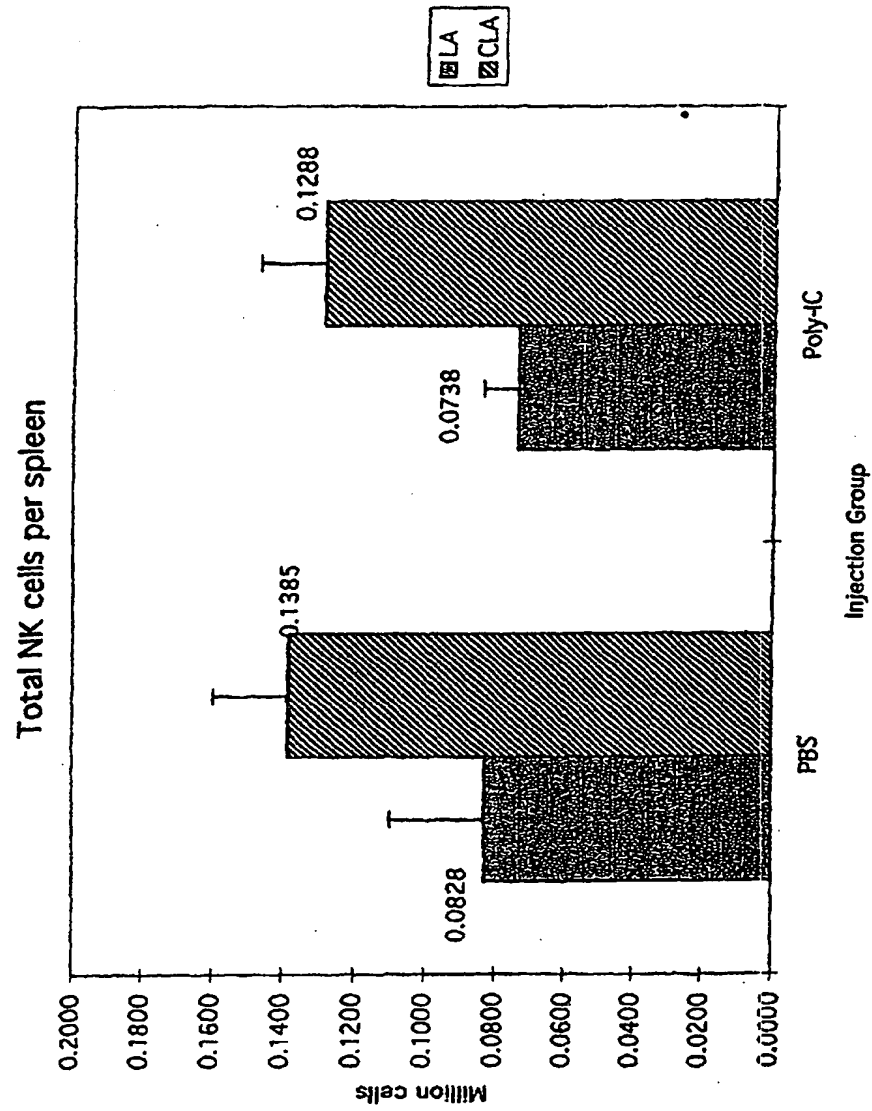


FIG 2

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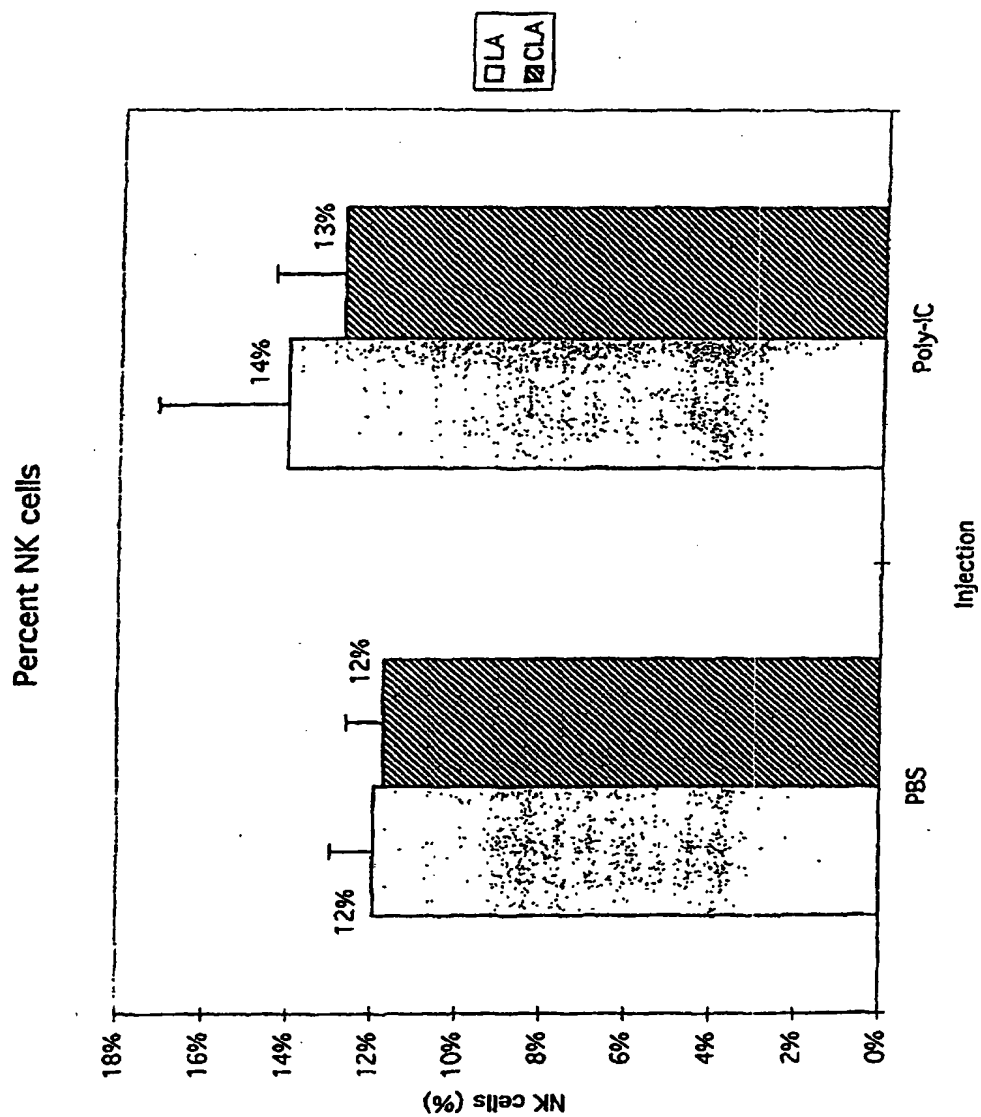
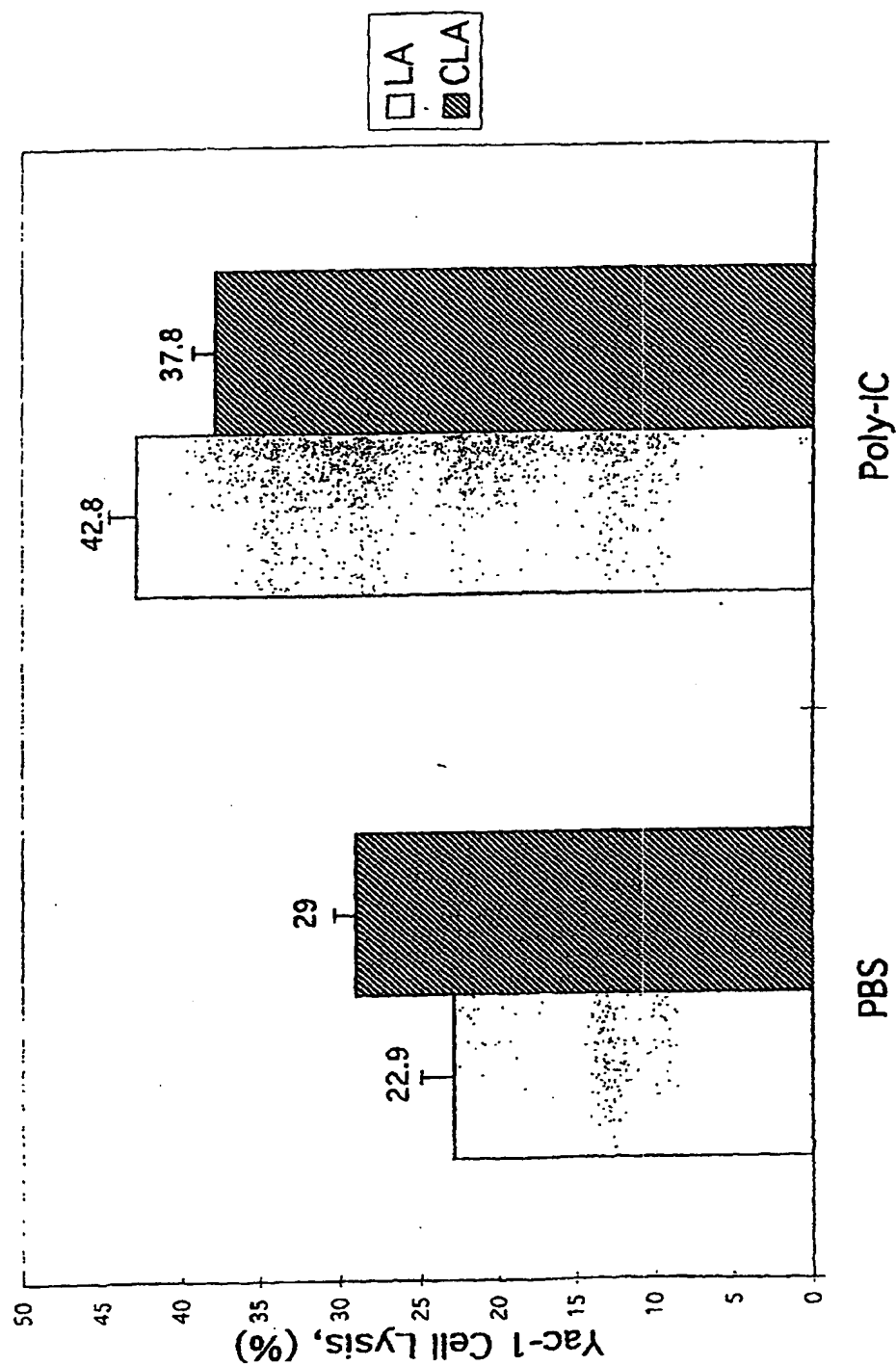


FIG 3

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Natural Killer Cell Activity



Injection

FIG 4

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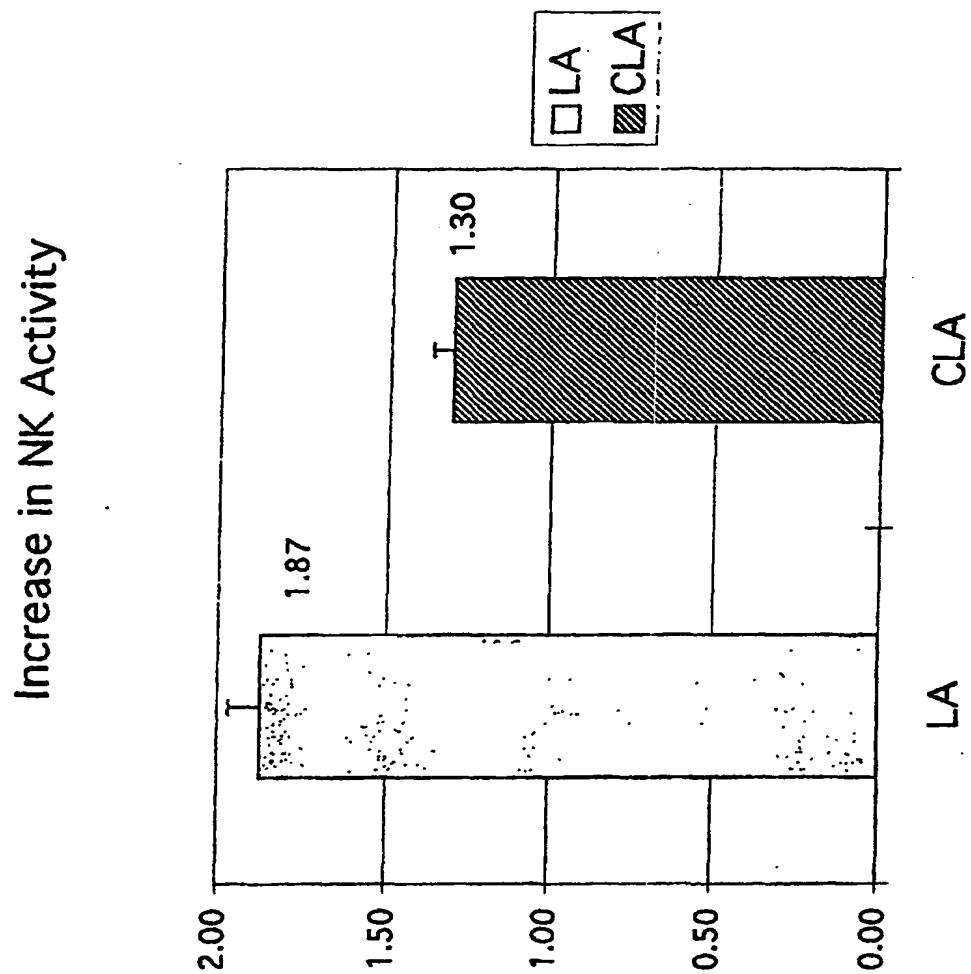


FIG 5